June 28, 1775. NUMB. 2427.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

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MEMORANDUM.

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Three or Four Hundred Wharff Logs
ARE WANTED.
Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may be informed of a Purchaſer, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, or EDWARD BONSALL.

MORGAN HOLLINGSHEAD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has opened ſhop in Moore's-Town, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Mount-Holly, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its various branches; he makes repeating, dead beat clocks, which are allowed to be much ſuperior to a recoil made in common, as they will laſt much longer and keep time more exactly. Watch work is done in the moſt reaſonable and beſt manner; thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their work done with care and diſpatch. He very gratefully acknowledges paſt favours, and hopes a continuance thereof.

An Apprentice is wanted to ſaid buſineſs. ¶

THE Members of *The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Monday, the Third of July next, at the 6th Hour.

Roxborough, June 24, 1775.

ALL perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of HENRY SEPTON, late Plaiſterer of Kingſeſs, by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, without further notice, to prevent trouble; and all thoſe that have any demands, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and have them properly adjuſted, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, by
ANDREW WOOD, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. Thoſe that have borrowed any Books of ſaid *Septon* are deſired to return them to *Andrew Wood*. ¶

A PLACE in the Country is wanted, for a likely active NEGROE GIRL, who is about nine Years old, and has had the Small-pox; ſhe is to be bound until 24 Years of Age. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a Sadler by trade, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a half-worn brown cloth coat and veſt, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots, with turndown tops, an old pair of black grained ſhoes, with lined tops, one pair almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an oldiſh beaver hat, with a white binding hat ſtring, and ſome other things not mentioned, being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſometimes wears his falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, he clips his words in the Dutch dialect, he can ſpeak High and Low Dutch; ſerved his apprenticeſhip high up in the Eaſt-Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country.--Alſo took with him a bright bay Gelding, natural trotter, ſmall ſtar, low necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe took a new ſaddle with a blue ſaddle cloth, lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of clothes and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, with the horſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either man or horſe, paid by WILLIAM TEMPLE.

June 12, 1775.

Evesham, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, June 17, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from the aforeſaid townſhip, a certain *Suſanna Young*, a Dutch woman born, a likely black haired woman, about 21 years of age, who ſerved her time with Abraham Eldridge, in ſaid townſhip, and has been free about three years, and came back to this place about the laſt of March laſt, and left a male child behind, ſuppoſed to be about two years old; therefore the Overſeers of the Poor of ſaid townſhip take this method to bring her to juſtice, who promiſe the above reward to any perſon who will deliver her to ſaid Overſeers, in order to make her take care of ſaid child, or make known who the father of it is, and all reaſonable charges, paid by us,
JOHN MASON, HUGH SHARP.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſtant, a likely Negroe fellow, named BILL, about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on his ſhirt and trowſers, old hat, and ſhoes with braſs buckles, and it is not known that he took with him any other cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
Philad. June 17, 1775. ‖ ABRAHAM KINTZING.

Gloucester county, New-Jerſey, June 22, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

A DUTCH ſervant girl, named Chriſtiana Beryon, had liberty on the 12th inſtant to go to Philadelphia, under pretence of getting a kinſman to purchaſe her time, and is not ſince returned; ſhe took with her change of apparel, and appears well dreſſed in the German manner (except her caps and bonnet, which are country made) ſhe is about 28 years of age, heavy made, in height rather above the middle ſize, has loſt moſt of her ſingle teeth, ſpeaks broken Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by DAVID COOPER. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of May, from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Thomas Preſton; had on, when he went away, a half-worn light coloured coating ſurtout coat, a light coloured new double breaſted under jacket, of fulled linſey, a felt hat, white ſhirt, and check trowſers patched before, a pair of light worſted ribbed ſtockings, and old ſhoes with hob nails in the toes and heels; he has a remarkable ſcar in one corner of his mouth, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair faced, dark hair and eyes, about 5 feet 6 inches high. He run away laſt fall, and was taken up and put in Glouceſter goal, he then called himſelf Smith, and it is likely he will change his name and clothes; he is a very talkative fellow, loves ſtrong drink, and ſays he is a ſilk weaver. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by CRISPI PEARSON. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, on the firſt day of June laſt, A STRAY COLT, 3 years old this graſs, a bright bay, with a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, has neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
¶ DANIEL CULIN.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 27.

Yeſterday the following ADDRESS was preſented to his Excellency the Governor on board the Fowey Man of War.

To his Excellency JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, have taken into our conſideration the joint Addreſs of the two Houſes of Parliament, his Majeſty's anſwer, and the reſolution of the Commons, which your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to lay before us. Wiſhing nothing ſo ſincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love, which we bear to our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain, and ſtill continuing to hope and believe that they do not approve the meaſures which have ſo long oppreſſed their brethren in America, we were pleaſed to receive your Lordſhip's notification, that a benevolent tender had at length been made by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons towards bringing to a good end our unhappy diſputes with the Mother Country. Next to the poſſeſſion of liberty, my Lord, we ſhould conſider ſuch a reconciliation as the greateſt of all human bleſſings. With theſe diſpoſitions we entered into conſideration of that reſolution; we examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it, and with pain and diſappointment we muſt ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppreſſion, without lightening its burthen. We cannot, my Lord, cloſe with the terms of that reſolution for theſe reaſons.

Becauſe the Britiſh Parliament has no right to intermeddle with the ſupport of civil government in the colonies. For us, not for them, has government been inſtituted here. Agreeable to our ideas, proviſion has been made for ſuch officers as we think neceſſary for the adminiſtration of public affairs; and we cannot conceive that any other legiſlature has a right to preſcribe either the number or pecuniary appointments of our offices. As a proof that the claim of Parliament, to interfere in the neceſſary proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, is novel and of a late date, we take leave to refer to an act of our Aſſembly, paſſed ſo long ſince as the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of King Charles the Second, entitled "An act for raiſing a public revenue, and for the better ſupport of the government of this his Majeſty's colony of Virginia." This act was brought over by Lord Culpepper, then Governor, under the great ſeal of England, and was enacted in the name of the "King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the conſent of the General Aſſembly."

Becauſe, to render perpetual our exemption from an unjuſt taxation, we muſt ſaddle ourſelves with a perpetual tax adequate to the expectations and ſubject to the diſpoſal of Parliament alone. Whereas we have right to give our money, as the Parliament do theirs, without coertion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of the condition, circumſtances, and ſituation of our people, as the Parliament are of theirs. It is not merely the mode of raiſing, but the freedom of granting our money for which we have contended. Without this we poſſeſs no check on the royal prerogative; and, what muſt be lamented by dutiful and loyal ſubjects, we ſhould be ſtript of the only means as well of recommending this country to the favours of our moſt gracious Sovereign, as of ſtrengthening thoſe bands of amity with our fellow ſubjects, which we would wiſh to remain indiſſoluble.

Becauſe on our undertaking to grant money, as is propoſed, the Commons only reſolve to forbear levying pecuniary taxes on us; ſtill leaving unrepealed their ſeveral acts paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade, and altering the form of government of the eaſtern colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government and religion of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, taking from us the right of trial by jury, and tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences. Standing armies too are ſtill to be kept among us, and the other numerous grievances of which ourſelves and ſiſter colonies, ſeparately and by our repreſentatives in General Congreſs, have ſo often complained, are ſtill to continue without redreſs.

Becauſe, at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making diſpoſition to invade us with large armaments by ſea and land, which is a ſtile of aſking gifts not reconcileable to our freedom. They are alſo proceeding to a repetition of injury, by paſſing acts for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New-England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the iſlands of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. This ſeems to beſpeak no intention to diſcontinue the exerciſe of this uſurped power over us in future.

Becauſe on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propoſe to lay open to us a free trade with all the world; whereas to us it appears juſt, that thoſe who bear equally the burthens of government, ſhould equally participate of its benefits. Either be contented with the monopoly of our trade, which brings greater loſs to us and benefit to them than the amount of our proportional contributions to the common defence; or, if the latter be preferred, relinquiſh the former, and do not propoſe, by holding both, to exact from us double contributions. Yet we would remind government, that, on former emergencies, when called upon as a free people, however cramped by this monopoly in our reſources of wealth, we have liberally contributed to the common defence. Be aſſured then that we ſhall be generous in future as in paſt times, diſdaining the ſhackles of proportion, when called to our free ſtation in the general ſyſtem of the empire.

Becauſe the propoſition now made to us involves the intereſt of all the other colonies. We are now repreſented in General Congreſs by members approved by this Houſe, where our former union, it is hoped, will be ſo ſtrongly cemented, that no partial applications can produce the ſlighteſt departure from the common cauſe. We conſider ourſelves as bound in honour, as well as intereſt, to ſhare one general fate with our ſiſter colonies, and ſhould hold ourſelves baſe deſerters of that union, to which we have acceded, were we to agree on any meaſures diſtinct and apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in Parliament, which, though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to aſk, yet differed but in few points from what the General Congreſs had held out. Had Parliament been diſpoſed ſincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reaſonable men had hoped that by meeting us on this ground, ſomething might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill on the one part, and the terms of the Congreſs on the other, would have formed a baſis for negociation, which a ſpirit of accommodation on both ſides might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended too from one, whoſe ſucceſsful experience in the art of government ſhould have enſured to it ſome attention from thoſe to whom it was tendered. He had ſhewn to the world that Great-Britain, with her colonies united firmly, under a juſt and honeſt government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the moſt potent enemies. With a change of Miniſters, however, a total change of meaſures took place; the component parts of the empire have from that moment been falling aſunder, and a total annihilation of its weight in the political ſcale of the world ſeems juſtly to be apprehended.

Theſe, my Lord, are our ſentiments on this important ſubject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the General Congreſs now ſitting, before whom we ſhall lay the papers your Lordſhip has communicated to us. To their wiſdom we commit the improvement of this important advance; if it can be wrought into any good, we are aſſured they will do it. To them alſo we refer the diſcovery of that proper method of repreſenting our well founded grievances, which your Lordſhip aſſures us will meet with the attention and regard ſo juſtly due to them. For ourſelves, we have exhauſted every mode of application, which our invention could ſuggeſt as proper and promiſing. We have decently remonſtrated with Parliament, they have added new injuries to the old; we have wearied our King with applications, he has not deigned to anſwer us; we have appealed to the native honour and juſtice of the Britiſh nation, their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even handed juſtice of that Being who doth no wrong, earneſtly beſeeching him to illuminate the counſels, and proſper the endeavours of thoſe to whom America hath confided her hopes; that through their wiſe direction we may again ſee reunited the bleſſings of liberty, property and harmony with Great-Britain.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

IT is with real concern I can diſcover nothing in your addreſs that I think manifeſts the ſmalleſt inclination to, or will be productive of, a reconciliation with the mother-country.

LONDON, May 6.

The LORD MAYOR'S ANSWER *to* LORD HERTFORD'S LETTER.

My Lord, *Manſion Houſe, May* 2, 1775.

IT is impoſſible for me to expreſs, or conceal, the extreme aſtoniſhment and grief I felt at the notice your Lordſhip's letter gave me, as Chief Magiſtrate of the city, "That for the future his Majeſty will not receive on "the throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, "but from the body corporate of the city."

I entreat your Lordſhip to lay me with all humility at the King's feet, and, as I have now the honour to be Chief Magiſtrate, in my name to ſupplicate his Majeſty's juſtice and goodneſs in behalf of the Livery of London, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to revoke an order, highly injurious to their rights and privileges, which in this inſtance have been conſtantly reſpected and carefully preſerved by all his Royal Predeceſſors. The Livery of London, my Lord, have approved themſelves the zealous friends of liberty and the proteſtant ſucceſſion. They have ſteadily purſued only thoſe meaſures, which were calculated to ſecure the free conſtitution of this country, and this your Lordſhip well knows has created them the hatred of all the partizans of the exiled and proſcribed family. They form the great and powerful body of the Corporation, in whom moſt important powers are veſted, the election of the firſt Magiſtrate, the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Auditors of the Receipt and Expenditure of their Revenues, and of the four Members, who repreſent in Parliament the capital of this vaſt Empire. The full Body Corporate never aſſemble, nor could they legally act together as one great aggregate body, for by the conſtitution of the city, particular and diſtinct privileges are reſerved to the various members of the Corporation, to the Freemen, to the Livery Men, to the Common Council, to the Court of Aldermen. His Majeſty's Solicitor General, Mr. Wedderburne, was conſulted by the city in the year 1771, reſpecting the legality of Common Halls, and the remonſtrances of the Livery. In conjunction with Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Nugent, he gave an opinion, which I have the honour of tranſcribing from our records.

"We apprehend that the head officer of every corpo- "ration may convene the body, or any claſs of it, when- "ever he thinks proper—that the Lord Mayor for the "time being may, of his own authority, legally call a "Common Hall; and *we ſee no legal objection to his call-* "*ing the two laſt*—we conceive it to be the duty of the "proper officers of the ſeveral companies, to whom "precepts for the purpoſe of ſummoning their reſpective "Liveries have been uſually directed, to execute thoſe "precepts; and that a wilful refuſal on their part is an "offence puniſhable by diſfranchiſement."

The city, my Lord, have been careful that all their proceedings ſhould be grounded in the true principles of the law and conſtitution. Notwithſtanding it is the clear right of the ſubject to petition the King for the redreſs of grievances; a right which ſo many thouſands of our fellow ſubjects, my Lord, have juſtly thought it their duty very frequently to exerciſe in the laſt ten years, yet the city, from exceſs of caution, took a great legal opinion in the caſe, and I find the following words entered in their journals by the expreſs order of the Common Hall.

"The Livery of London, legally aſſembled in Com- "mon Hall, either on Midſummer, Michaelmas, or any "other day, have an undoubted right to take into con- "ſideration any matter of public grievance they may "think proper. *It is beyond diſpute that the right is in-* "*herent in them.*" A Jury have likewiſe declared this in a ſolemn verdict.

I have been thus particular, my Lord, on this ſubject from our records, becauſe I differ in one point from the laſt opinion, which I quoted; for I know there is no right or privilege of this free people, or of mankind, but what has been *diſputed*, and even *denied*, by penſioned pens and tongues in the ſervice of the arbitrary Miniſters of arbitrary Kings.

Your Lordſhip, I am ſure, will now no longer ſuffer a doubt to remain in your mind as to the legality of Common Halls, or of their extenſive powers, and therefore I preſume to lay claim on behalf of the Livery of London to the ancient privilege of preſenting to the King on the throne any addreſs, petition or remonſtrance. In this manner have the addreſſes of the Livery conſtantly been received both by his preſent Majeſty and all his Royal Predeceſſors, the Kings of England. On the moſt exact reſearch, I do not find a ſingle inſtance to the contrary. This immemorial uſage in the opinion of the ableſt Lawyers gives an abſolute right, and is as little ſubject to controverſy as any fair and juſt prerogative of the Crown. Other rights and privileges of the city have been invaded by deſpotic Monarchs, by ſeveral of the accurſed race of the Stuarts, but this in no period of our hiſtory. It has not even been brought into queſtion till the preſent inauſpicious æra. I have an entire confidence, my Lord, that a right left uninvaded by every Tyrant of the Tarquin race, will be ſacredly preſerved under the government of our preſent Sovereign, becauſe his Majeſty is perfectly informed that in conſequence of their expulſion his family was choſen to protect and defend the rights of a free people, whom they endeavoured to enſlave.

It cannot eſcape your Lordſhip's recollection, that at all times, when the privileges of the Capital were attacked, very fatal conſequences enſued. The invaſion of the Liberties of the Nation we have generally ſeen preceded by attempts on the franchiſes of the firſt city in the Kingdom, and the ſhock has ſpread from the centre to the moſt diſtant point of the circumference of this wide extended empire. I hope his Majeſty's goodneſs will revoke an order, which might perhaps in this light be conſidered as ominous to the people at large, no leſs than injurious to the citizens of this metropolis. Such a meaſure only could quiet the alarm, which has already ſpread too far, and given gloomy apprehenſions of futurity.

The privilege, my Lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly ſtriking. When his Majeſty receives on the throne any addreſs, it is read by the proper officer to the King in the preſence of the petitioners. They have the ſatisfaction of knowing that their Sovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an anſwer. If the ſame addreſs is preſented at a levee, or in any other mode, no anſwer is given. A ſuſpicion may ariſe, that the addreſs is never heard or read, becauſe it is only received, and immediately delivered to the Lord in waiting. If he is tolerably verſed in the ſupple, inſinuating arts practiſed in the magic circle of a Court, he will take care never to remind his Prince of any diſagreeable and diſguſting, however important wholeſome, truths. He will ſtrangle in its birth the fair offſpring of liberty, becauſe its cries might awaken and alarm the parent, and thus the common father of all his people may remain equally ignorant and unhappy in his moſt weighty concerns.

Importants truths, my Lord, were the foundation of the laſt humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition to the King, reſpecting our brave fellow-ſubjects in America. The greatneſs as well as goodneſs of the cauſe, and horrors of an approaching civil war, juſtified our application to the throne. It comprehended every thing intereſting to us as a free and commercial people, the firſt principles of our common liberty, and the immenſe advantages of the only trade we enjoy unrivalled by other nations. I greatly fear, that your Lordſhip's letter immediately following his Majeſty's unfavourable anſwer to the remonſtrance, will be conſidered as a freſh mark of the King's anger againſt our unhappy brethren, as well as of his diſpleaſure againſt the faithful citizens of his capital. The Livery, poſſeſſing the pureſt intentions, the moſt noble and exalted views for the public good, will comfort themſelves with the appeal to that juſtice in the Sovereign's heart, which cannot fail of ſoon reſtoring them to the royal favour, but the Americans may be driven to deſpair, unleſs a merciful Providence ſhould graciouſly interpoſe, and change the obdurate hearts of thoſe unjuſt and wicked Miniſters, who have been ſo long permitted by divine vengeance to be a ſcourge both to us and our brethren. The true friends of Liberty, I am ſure, will not be remiſs in their duty. I doubt not, my Lord, from that love of your country, and zeal for his Majeſty's glory, which have equally diſtinguiſhed your Lordſhip, that the Livery of London will have your hearty concurrence with them, as well as your powerful interceſſion with the King for the revocation of the late order. Such a conduct will ſecure to your Lordſhip the eſteem and affection of all good men, and add to the unfeigned reſpect, with which I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold.

NEW-PORT, June 19.

Laſt Thurſday one of the Providence Packets, which had been arbitrarily ſeized by, and detained as a Tender to the Men of War in this Harbour, was ſent up the Bay, it is ſuppoſed, to take a Veſſel which it was reported had gone up the back Side of Connanicut; but unluckily ſhe met with two armed Veſſels which fired upon her ſo warmly that ſhe was obliged to turn Tail to, but not being able to get off, the People ſtuck her aſhore on the North End of Connanicut, and left her; ſhe was immediately got off, and carried away, moſt probably to be delivered to her proper Owner. This happened juſt before Sunſet.

Laſt Friday Evening when the Men of War in our Harbour were ſhifting their Watches, a Number of Muſket Balls were fired into the Town, one of which entered a Cloſet Window of a Houſe on Gravelly-point, juſt to the Northward of the Long Wharff, went through the Cloſet-door, and made a conſiderable Dent in a Door in the oppoſite Corner of the Room, adjoining the Cloſet; by which one or two Perſons narrowly eſcaped being killed or wounded.

Laſt Saturday, it being reported that two American Veſſels of Force were lying in Narraganſet-Bay, Capt. Wallace, of the ſhip Roſe, Capt. Ayſcough, of the Swan, and a Tender, came to ſail, and firſt beat out within about two Miles of the Light-houſe, when they bore away, and ran up the River as far as Connanicut Point, and took a peep down Narraganſet-Bay; but not diſcovering any Veſſels, they returned to their ſtation in this Harbour; while they were on this ſhort and unſucceſsful Cruize, a Number of People boarded and carried off five Veſſels, which thoſe Men of War had taken, and left riding in the Road.

By two Gentlemen, who left Charleſtown and Cambridge laſt Wedneſday, we are aſſured, that laſt Sunday, Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday Morning, 22 Tranſports arrived at Boſton, with near 200 Horſes, and 'twas ſuppoſed not exceeding 2000 Troops, chiefly new Recruits, who made a poor Appearance; and that 15 Horſes died on the Paſſage.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Yeſterday arrived here from Philadelphia, in their way for the camp at Boſton, General Waſhington, appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, Commander in Chief of all the Provincial Troops in North-America, attended by the Generals Lee and Schuyler: They were eſcorted by a party of Light Horſe:—The Generals landed at the Seat of Col. Liſpenard about 4 o'Clock Yeſterday Afternoon, from whence they were conducted by 9 Companies of Foot, in their uniforms, and a greater Number of the principal Inhabitants of this City, than ever appeared here on any Occaſion before.

Saturday Evening laſt an Expreſs arrived here from Albany, with Advice, that the Caghnawaga Indians of Canada had actually taken up the Hatchet; and it is ſuppoſed they intend to act againſt the Colonies.

The Ship Juliana, Captain Montgomery, arrived at Sandy-Hook laſt Saturday Night from London, in which Veſſel his Excellency our worthy Governor came Paſſenger. He landed at 8 o'Clock Yeſterday Evening, and was conducted to the Houſe of the Hon. Hugh Wallace, Eſq; by an immenſe Number of the principal People of this City.

The following Account came to Hand laſt Saturday Night, by Poſt from Watertown, about 10 *Miles from Boſton, taken from a Paper printed at that Place, by Mr. Benjamin Edes, formerly a Printer in Boſton.*

WATERTOWN, June 19.

Friday Night laſt a Number of the Provincials intrenched on Bunker-Hill in Charleſtown; and on Saturday about Noon a large Number of Regulars from Boſton came acroſs Charles's River, and landed a little below the Battery near the Point, when a bloody Battle commenced (many being killed and wounded on both ſides) The very heavy Fire from the Shipping, the Battery on Cop's-Hill, Boſton, together with the Train of the Enemy, obliged the Provincials to retreat a little this Side Charleſtown Neck about Sunſet, when the Enemy took Poſſeſſion of our Entrenchment; after which they ſet the Town of Charleſtown on Fire, beginning with the Meeting-Houſe, and we hear they have not left one Building unconſumed. The Engagement continues at this Publication, 9 o'Clock, with Intermiſſions. The Confuſion of the Times render it impracticable to give a particular Account of what has already occurred, but hope to give a good one in our next. The Provincials are in high ſpirits.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Providence, [45 *Miles from Boſton*] *to his Friend in this City, dated June* 20, 1775.

"You doubtleſs have been alarmed with divers Accounts of the Conteſt which happened on the 17th Inſt. between the King's Troops and our Army; ſhall give you a Narrative in a few Words as the Poſt now waits.

"On the Evening of the 16th, Col. Putnam took Poſſeſſion of Bunker's-Hill, with about 2000 Men, and began an Intrenchment, which they had made ſome Progreſs in.—At 8 in the Morning, a Party of Regulars landed at Charleſtown, and fired the Town in divers Places.—Under Cover of the Smoke, a Body of about 5000 Men marched up to our Intrenchments, and made a furious and ſudden Attack; they were drove back three Times; and when they were making the third Attack, one of our People imprudently ſpoke aloud that their Powder was all gone; which being heard by ſome of the Regular Officers, they encouraged their Men to march up to the Trenches with fixed Bayonets, and entered them; on which our People were ordered to retreat, which they did with Speed, till they got out of Muſket Shot; they then formed, but were not purſued: In the mean Time ſix Men of War, and four floating Batteries were brought up, and kept up a continual Fire on the Cauſeway that leads on to Charleſtown; our People retreated through the Fire, but not without the Loſs of many of the Men. Our Loſs is 60 Men killed and miſſing, and about 140 wounded. The brave Dr. Warren is among the former, and Col. Gardiner among the latter. We left 6 Field Pieces on the Hill; our People are now intrenched on Pleaſant-Hill, within Cannon Shot of Bunker's-Hill. The Loſs of the King's Troops muſt be very conſiderable; the exact Number we cannot tell. If our People had been ſupplied with Ammunition, they would have held Poſſeſſion moſt certainly. They have began firing on Roxbury with Carcaſes, to ſet it on fire, but have not yet ſucceeded. Our People are in high Spirits, and are very earneſt to put this Matter on another Trial."

Copy of a Letter ſent to the Committee in this City.

GENTLEMEN,

AS Liberty is the Bleſſing, and ought to be the Care of all Men, I need no other Apology for this Letter, than to acquaint you I am an American, of Newbury Port, New-England: On my Arrival here the 19th Inſtant from the Mediterranean, I was informed of the Care you had taken with regard to the Exportation of Bread and Flour to this Iſland, eſpecially in the Inſtance of Captain Taverner, Commander of a Ship belonging to Iſaac and Benjamin Leſter, of Pool in England, and loaded by T. Beach, of New-York; which Leſters are notedly Enemies to American Liberty, as appears by the Petition of the Town of Pool, for an excluſive Right to the Fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, &c. of which Petition I am informed they were principal Promoters, the Contents of which you have undoubtedly ſeen. I am able to inform you, that notwithſtanding your Care relative to ſaid Ship, ſhe arrived the 24th Inſtant at Trinity, in this Iſland; and the Neceſſities of the People here, for Bread and Flour, are ſo great, that I doubt not you will have Numbers of Veſſels on your Coaſt, under various Pretexts, to get Bread and Flour to ſupply them; they are now at their Wits End to find Means to acquire the Neceſſaries of Life, yet ſuch is their inveterate Enmity againſt the Americans, that they cannot help breathing out their Malice at every Opportunity where their Intereſt is not immediately affected. Laſt Saturday a Schooner arrived here belonging to Salem, in New-England, from a Fiſhing Voyage; the Merchants immediately ſent the Cryer through the Town, to notify a Meeting at Seven that Evening, which was adjourned to Sunday, to conſult on the Matter: It ſeems they were in hopes to get ſome hold of her, from ſome Acts of Parliament relative to the Regulation of the Fiſhery in this Iſland, but finding their Expectations fail them, that they could not get her ſeized, nor prevent an Entry, they muſtered their Forces, ſeized upon and ſent her to Sea, and what is more ſurpriſing to me is (if I am rightly informed) that upon a Promiſe of Indemnification, they obtained an Order from the Judge of the Admiralty for this extraordinary Procedure, and that after her being admitted to a legal Entry in the Cuſtom-Houſe. This, Gentlemen, is the Breath they breathe, and this Conduct is but the Overflowing of that inveterate Enmity they have imbibed at the Americans, for their defending that Conſtitution by which the Throne is eſtabliſhed, and the Rights of the People ſecured; I ſay the Overflowing, becauſe they cannot live without you, and are under the greateſt Obligations to keep their Enmity ſmothered as much as poſſible. If they are denied Bread and Flour from the Southern American Governments, the Newfoundland Fiſhery muſt break up: Canada is too uncertain to depend on for any Supplies; that Country, with which I am acquainted, is moſtly low, and altogether Clay Land; if the Seaſon is good they generally have great Crops, but if they have too much or too little Rain, they muſt have Supplies from Abroad, or ſtarve themſelves; this the People here are ſenſible of, and are trying all Methods they can to obtain preſent Supplies from the Southern Governments, as they have no Intelligence how Canada may be ſtocked at preſent. Would it not be ſurprizing to ſee Men breathing out Slaughter and Death at the Americans, petitioning the Continental Congreſs to ſupply them with Bread and Flour, and pleading their not joining with the Pool Men in the Petition above mentioned, as a Reaſon why the Prayer of their Petition ſhould be granted; yet ſuch I expect will be the Caſe, if the Canada Market fails them, and the Governments to the Southward are vigilant to watch the Motions of thoſe Veſſels which make Excurſions to obtain Bread and Flour by deluſive Evaſions, many of which I expect will ſoon make the Experiment: However, Gentlemen, though I have already been drawn to a greater length than I at firſt intended, I muſt, in faithfulneſs to ſeveral Gentlemen, beg your Indulgence a little longer; Meſſrs. Robert and Benjamin Jenkins have at all Times publicly declared their fixed Determination to do nothing to the Prejudice of the American Cauſe. Mr. Robert Bulley is alſo our ſtedfaſt Friend, and I doubt not but we have many more in this Town and Iſland, but as I never ſaw this Iſland till a few Days paſt, I cannot give you their Names. I am, Gentlemen, with Sentiments of Eſteem, your and our Country's Friend, and humble Servant, JONATHAN PARSONS, jun.

St. John's, Newfoundland, May 30, 1775.

To the Committee of Safety for the City of New-York.

P. S. If you judge the above Repreſentation deſerves your Attention, I would gladly contribute to remove the Difficulty you muſt labour under, by not being able to place any Confidence in the Teſtimony of a Stranger, muſt therefore, in that Caſe, beg the Favour of your writing a Letter, directed to the Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq; at Newbury Port, New-England, to be communicated to the Committee of Safety for that Place, whoſe joint Teſtimony will doubtleſs ſet my Character in its true Light.—Any Uſe may be made of the above which may tend to promote the public Good.

Yours as above, J. PARSONS, jun.

New-York, June 21, 1775.

THE General Committee for the City and County of New-York, having received Intelligence that Andrew Taverner, Maſter of the Ship Sally, arrived in ſaid Veſſel at Trinity, in the Iſland of Newfoundland, the 24th Ultimo, they accordingly appointed William Walton, Eſq; Col. Fleming, John Lamb and John Broome, a Committee to wait on Theophilact Bache, to whom the

ſaid Ship was addreſſed, to enquire of him the Reaſons (if any he knew) why the ſaid Andrew Taverner did not proceed directly to Falmouth, or ſome other Port in Great-Britain, as he had engaged under Oath to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to do: We the ſaid Committee report, that purſuant to our Appointment, we waited upon Mr. Bache, who produced ſundry Vouchers, from which, together with his Depoſition hereunto annexed, we fully believe the ſaid Theophilact Bache to be altogether innocent of having had any Agency, directly or indirectly, in cauſing the aforeſaid Veſſel to proceed to Newfoundland, as above-mentioned.

WILLIAM WALTON, EDWARD FLEMING,
JOHN BROOME, JOHN LAMB.

City of New-York. ſs. THEOPHILACT BACHE, of the aforeſaid City, Merchant, of lawful Age, being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, That he had no Agency, either directly or indirectly, in cauſing the Ship Sally, (whereof Andrew Taverner was Maſter, at the Time of her Departure from this Port) to proceed to Newfoundland, or any other Place than Falmouth, or ſome other Port in Great-Britain; but verily believed the ſaid Taverner intended to proceed directly to Falmouth, or ſome other Port in Great-Britain as aforeſaid: And further this Deponent ſaith, in order to impreſs upon the ſaid Andrew Taverner's mind the Neceſſity of going ſtraightway to Falmouth, or ſome other Port in Great-Britain, he this Deponent reminded him of the ſolemnity of the Oath he the ſaid Taverner had taken, and alſo furniſhed him with a Copy of the ſame; and was greatly ſurpriſed upon hearing the General Committee for this City and County had received Intelligence, that the ſaid Taverner was arrived at the Land. And further ſaith not

THEOPHILACT BACHE.

Sworn the 23d of June, 1775,
before me D. MATTHEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

By an Expreſs which arrived here on Saturday evening we have the following account of the Battle at Charleſtown, on Saturday, the 17th of June inſt.

ON Friday night, the 16th inſt. fifteen hundred of the Provincials went to Bunker's Hill, in order to intrench there, and continued intrenching till Saturday, 10 o'clock, when two thouſand Regulars marched out of Boſton, landed in Charleſtown, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, ſet fire to it in ten different places at once; then dividing their army, part of it marched up in the front of the provincial intrenchment, and began to attack the Provincials at long ſhot; the other part of their army marched round the town of Charleſtown under cover of the ſmoke occaſioned by the fire of the town. The Provincial centries diſcovered the Regulars marching upon their left wing. Upon notice of this given by the centry to the Connecticut forces poſted on that wing, Capt. Nolton, of Aſhford, with 400 of ſaid forces, immediately repaired to, and pulled up, a poſt and rail fence, and carrying the poſts and rails to another fence, put them together for a breaſt-work. Capt. Nolton gave orders to the men not to fire until the enemy were got within fifteen rods, and then not till the word was given. At the word's being given the enemy fell ſurpriſingly; it was thought by ſpectators who ſtood at a diſtance that our men did great execution.

The action continued about two hours, when the Regulars on the right wing were put into confuſion and gave way;—the Connecticut troops cloſely purſued them, and were on the point of puſhing their bayonets, when orders were received from General Pomeroy, for thoſe who had been in action for two hours to fall back, and their places to be ſupplied by freſh troops.—Theſe orders being miſtaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing began a general retreat, which was handed to the left, the principal place of action, where Captains Nolton, Cheſter, Clark and Putnam, had forced the enemy to give way, and were before them for ſome conſiderable diſtance, and being warmly purſuing the enemy, were with difficulty perſuaded to retire; but the right wing, by miſtaking the orders, having already retreated, the left, to avoid being encircled, were obliged to retreat alſo with the main body. They retreated with precipitation acroſs the cauſeway to Winter's Hill, in which they were expoſed to the fire of the enemy from their ſhipping and floating batteries.—We ſuſtained our principle loſs in paſſing the cauſeway. The enemy purſued our troops to Winter's Hill; where the Provincials being reinforced by General Putnam, renewed the battle with great ſpirit, repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter, and purſued them till they got under cover of their cannon from the ſhipping, when the enemy returned to Bunker's Hill, and the Provincials to Winter's Hill; where, after entrenching and erecting batteries, they on Monday began to fire upon the Regulars on Bunker's Hill, and on the ſhips and floating batteries in the harbour, when the Expreſs came away. The number of Provincials killed is between 40 and 70; 140 are wounded. Of the Connecticut troops, 16 were killed:—No officer among them was either killed or wounded, excepting Lieutenant Groſvenor, who was wounded in the hand. A Colonel, or Lieutenant Colonel of the New-Hampſhire forces, is among the dead.

The Provincials loſt three iron ſix pounders, ſome intrenching tools, and a few knapſacks.

The number of Regulars which firſt attacked the Provincials on Bunker's Hill was not leſs than 2000. The number of the Provincials was only 1500, who it is ſuppoſed would ſoon have gained a compleat victory had it not been for the unhappy miſtake already mentioned. The Regulars were afterwards reinforced with a thouſand men. It is uncertain how great a number of Regulars were killed or wounded, but it was ſuppoſed by ſpectators who ſaw the whole action, that there could not be leſs than 4 or 500 killed. Mr. Gardner, who got out of Boſton on Sunday evening, ſays, that there were 500 wounded men brought into that place the morning before he came out.

This account was taken from Capt. Elijah Hide, of Lebanon, who was a ſpectator on Winter's Hill, during the whole action.

On Friday morning the Generals WASHINGTON and LEE ſet off from this city to take the command of the American army at Maſſachuſetts-Bay. They were accompanied from town by the troop of light horſe, and by all the officers of the city militia on horſeback, who attended them about five miles, when they returned, but the former continued with them.

Major THOMAS MIFFLIN is appointed Aid de Camp to General Waſhington, and accompanies the General to the camp near Boſton. The active and ſucceſsful part which this Gentleman has taken in the civil and military affairs of the province of Pennſylvania, had endeared him ſo much to his fellow citizens, that few men have ever left us more univerſally beloved or regretted.

And Yeſterday Morning Brigadier General SULLIVAN, one of the Delegates from the Colony of New-Hampſhire, ſet off from hence to join the American Army near Boſton. He was accompanied a few Miles from Town by a Detachment of the Light Infantry of the Third Battalion, and by many Officers and Gentlemen belonging to the Militia of the City.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived here from the Camp near Boſton, by whom we have the following Intelligence.

Col. B. LINCOLN, *Hingham, Monday.*

Yeſterday I came out of Boſton at 2 o'Clock P. M. I heard the Officers and Soldiers ſay, that they were ſure they had a Thouſand or more Men killed and wounded, they were carrying the wounded from 4 o'Clock on Saturday until I came away. General Howe commanded the Troops; they buried their Dead at Charleſtown, among whom was Major Pitcairn, a great many other Officers are dead. There were 5000 Soldiers went out of Boſton. The Soldiers and Officers exult very much upon taking our Lines.

Copy JOB BRADFORD.

June 20, 1775. The Dead and Miſſing on our Part are about 60 or 70. The above Account of Captain Bradford's is confirmed by two other Channels, and agree.

Watertown, June 20.

We have juſt received an Account by a Man, who is ſaid to have ſwam out of Boſton, that we killed and wounded 1000 of the Miniſterial Troops, among the firſt of which is a General, Majors Sheriff and Pitcairn, and 60 other Officers; 70 Officers wounded. The whole of the Troops landed at Charleſtown were 5000.

In this Action fell our worthy and much lamented Friend Dr. Warren, with as much Glory as a Wolfe, after performing many Feats of Bravery, and exhibiting a Coolneſs and Conduct, which did Honour to the Judgment of his Country in appointing him, a few Days before, one of our Majors General.

Extract of a Letter from Wethersfield, June 22.

"Before this you muſt know (I conclude) that there has been a battle, in which fell the honourable, the noble Dr. Warren. For fear you may not have the particulars, I will endeavour in part to relate to you how the affair was, according to the beſt accounts I can gather by letters from the camp. Laſt Friday afternoon orders were iſſued for about 1800 of the provincial troops, and 200 of the Connecticut, to parade themſelves at ſix o'clock, with one day's proviſion, equipped with packs, blankets, &c. Their orders were given at 9 o'clock, and they marched with their teams, trenching tools, &c. on Bunker's-Hill, to heave up an entrenchment, which you are ſenſible is near the water, ſhips, &c. They worked moſt ſurpriſingly that night, and were diſcovered at ſunriſe by a ſailor from the maſt-head. The Britiſh army began a heavy fire from Cop's-Hill, near Cutler's Church, in Boſton, and from all the ſhips which could be brought to play, which continued till near night.

"About 1 o'clock, A. M. the Americans at Cambridge heard that the regulars were landing from their floating-batteries, the alarm was ſounded, and they were ordered down to the breaſt-work at Charleſtown; and Capt. Cheſter writes me, that before it was poſſible for him to get there, the battle had begun in earneſt, and cannon and muſket balls were plenty about their ears. Cheſter and my brother were both in the engagement. They reinforced our men that had left the breaſt-work in fine order, tho' they paſſed thro' the cannonading of the ſhips, bombs, chain-ſhot, ring-ſhot, &c. but then their ſuperior number of artillery and men, for they were three to two, forced our men to retreat, after a warm engagement of an hour and a half. Thank Heaven, but few of our men fell, conſidering the advantages they had over us, our men being much fatigued with working at the entrenchments, and I believe not in the beſt preparation to meet an enemy. The Britiſh troops, to their eternal diſgrace, ſhame and barbarity, ſet Charleſtown on fire with torches.

"My brother ſays we were obliged to retreat to Proſpect-Hill (alias Winter-Hill) where we made a ſtand, and declared we would all die, before we would retreat any further; but the Britiſh troops did not think fit to come out from under the protection of their ſhipping. The loſs of Americans is ſuppoſed to be, of wounded, miſſing and ſlain, about 120. A large, genteel, well dreſſed Gentleman, who firſt mounted our breaſt-work, was overſet by one of our impudent Americans, who took ſo good aim as to prevent his ever mounting another, as he tumbled him into the entrenchment juſt as he cried, *The day is our own.*

"We greatly rejoice to hear of the coming of the good, the brave and great General Waſhington, and ſhall receive him with *open arms.*"

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June 24, 1775.*

Upon Motion, Reſolved, That if any pilot, ſhallopman, or others, ſhall be found aſſiſting in the conveyance or introduction of goods or merchandize, contrary to the Aſſociation of the late Congreſs, or in receiving on ſhore or unlading from any veſſel, any goods which may have been ordered out of the port, ſuch perſons will be deemed enemies to the Liberties of America, and will be held forth to the reſentment of the public.—And if any perſon, privy to ſuch meaſures, will diſcloſe them, they ſhall receive the thanks of the Committee as real friends to their Country.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June 26, 1775.*

A quantity of ſalt and a box of wine glaſſes having been imported in the ſhip Albion, Thomas Crippen, maſter, from Liverpool, it was reſolved, that the ſaid ſhip and cargoe ought to be returned forthwith, and that the captain have notice thereof immediately.

Ordered, That the Diſtrict Committee ſee the above reſolution complied with.

Upon Motion, Reſolved, That Mr. Joſeph Whittall, one of the owners of the ſhip Albion, does not appear to have had any knowledge of or concern in the ſhipping the ſalt, &c. in ſaid veſſel.

Reſolved, That Mr. Henry Cour, merchant, of Liverpool, in Great-Britain, half owner of the ſhip Albion, has knowingly violated the Aſſociation of the American Congreſs, by ſhipping the ſalt to America; and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe him accordingly.

Reſolved, That Nicholas Aſhton, Eſq; of or near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaſter, in Great-Britain, owner of the abovementioned ſalt, has wilfully violated the Aſſociation of the American Congreſs by ſhipping the ſaid ſalt to America, and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe his conduct herein.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That, agreeable to the reſolutions of the Grand American Congreſs, it is the duty of us and of all our conſtituents the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, *from henceforth, not to have any commercial intercourſe whatſoever* with the ſaid Henry Cour and Nicholas Aſhton; And it is recommended that an inviolable regard be paid to this reſolution.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

On Friday Evening an excellent and truly patriotic Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. SMITH, from *Joſhua* xxii. 22, to the Third Battalion of the Philadelphia Militia, and we have the Pleaſure of informing our Readers, that at the Requeſt of the Officers of the Battalion, the ſaid Sermon will be publiſhed in a few Days.

The General Aſſembly of Maryland is further prorogued, by his Excellency Governor Eden, to Monday, the 24th of July next.

MY LORD, *Philadelphia, June 22, 1775.*

ALTHO' I can by no means ſubſcribe to the opinion of divers people in the world that an officer in half pay is to be conſidered in the ſervice, yet I think it a point of delicacy to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and abſurd as it is. I therefore appriſe your Lordſhip in the moſt public and ſolemn manner, that I do renounce my half pay from the date hereof. At the ſame time I beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, that whenever it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to call me forth to any honourable ſervice againſt the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his juſt rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous ſummons with more zeal and alacrity than myſelf; but the preſent meaſures ſeem to me ſo abſolutely ſubverſive of the rights and liberties of every individual ſubject, ſo deſtructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately ſo ruinous to his Majeſty's own perſon, dignity and family, that I think myſelf obliged in conſcience as a citizen, Engliſhman, and ſoldier of a free ſtate, to exert my utmoſt to defeat them. I moſt devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majeſty into meaſures more conſonant to his intereſt and honour, and more conducive to the happineſs and glory of his people.

I am, my Lord,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
CHARLES LEE.

To the Right Honourable LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, *his Majeſty's Secretary at War.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* Inward Entries.

Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, from Madeira. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Cadiz. Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Surrinam. Schooner Dolphin, T. Bowditch, St. Lucca. Schooner Polly, J. Allen, N. Carolina. Schooner Mary, J. Perot, Turks Iſland. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, from Georgia.

Outwards. Ship Hancock and Adams, C. Forreſt, for Dublin.

Cleared. Sloop Joſeph, T. Redley, to St. Euſtatia. Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Antigua.

JUST ARRIVED from Cork, in the Brig John, JOHN BLYTH, Maſter, a Number of healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, Men and Women; among whom are Shoemakers, Wheelwrights, Coopers and Brewers, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by *ANDREW CALDWELL,* or the Captain on board, oppoſite Market-ſtreet Wharff. *Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.*

Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

THE Subſcriber being about to remove to a Houſe almoſt oppoſite, will lett the one he now occupies, being a noted good Stand, and in complete Order for the Vendue-buſineſs, and may with Eaſe be made to ſuit any other Buſineſs. It will be lett on Leaſe for upwards of three Years. Thoſe whom it may ſuit, may be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JAMES LOUGHEAD.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, Four-pence a Gallon Duty is laid on ſpirituous Liquors, for the Support of the Government of the ſame, the Retailers whereof, and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted for the Duty on the Liquors aforeſaid for their private Uſe, are hereby deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame.

Thoſe whoſe Accounts have ſtood beyond the cuſtomary Time of Payment, will pleaſe to take Notice, that unleſs they are ſpeedily diſcharged, I ſhall ſue for the ſame.

¶ WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Cheſter-Town, in Kent county, Maryland, and indented ſervant man, named JOB HAIN, about 32 years old, a maltſter by trade, about 5 feet 11 inches high, born in England, near Briſtol, has been but a few weeks in the country; had on and took with him, two check ſhirts, ozenbrigs trowſers, black ſtockings, old hat and ſhoes, whitiſh jacket, and if any other clothes, not known; is ſomething round ſhouldered, ſqueels in his talk. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 15, 1775. § 7s 6. ISAAC PERKINS.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Wedneſday evening laſt, a ſmall GREEN PARROT, has ſome white feathers on the fore part of his head joining the upper part of his bill, ſome of his feathers cut in the middle of one of his wings, to prevent his flying, and has ſome red on the middle of his feathers in his tail, which appears when open. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Parrot ſafe and ſound to WILLIAM THOMAS in Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, oppoſite the Swedes church, ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions aſked.

N. B. But if offered for ſale, or ſold to any one that will give information, ſo that he may be had as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid the ſame reward. *June 22, 1775.* ¶

A VERY good DWELLING-HOUSE to be LETT in Germantown, near the Sign of the Stage-waggon; there is a very good cellar, two very good parlours, and kitchen below, three good rooms above, and a good garret; it is a new two ſtory neat finiſhed houſe, fit for a Gentleman's ſummer ſeat. Pleaſe to apply to HENRY ESLER, living at JOHN STALL's, Chaiſe-maker, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. *June 21, 1775.* ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 16th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in North Milford Hundred, Cæcil County, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named Robert Huſton, *but perhaps may change his name, about 5 feet 7 inches high, long black hair and beard, with buſhy long black eye-brows, down look, a ſhort well ſet fellow; had on, when he went away, a ſmall round half-worn caſtor hat, bound round the rim with black velvet, old blue coat, with carved braſs buttons, ſhort brown jacket, with white in the back parts, brown velveret breeches, new hemp cloth trowſers, which it is likely he may wear in travelling; took with him two ſhirts, one of new linen, the ſame of his trowſers, and one of old white linen, old ſhoes; alſo took with him a ſmall white linen bag, with ſeveral ſmall buſhes, 2 razors, a pair of weavers ſciſſars, and a black ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* June, 1775. ¶ EDWARD WIER.

Strabane Townſhip, York County, June 18, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all perſons from buying or taking an aſſignment of a bond, under the hand and ſeal of me the ſubſcriber, for one hundred and fifty-eight pounds, dated the 14th day of April, 1774, and given to a certain Michael Montgomery, late of May-town, but now of Hammet's town, in Lancaſter county, payable the 14th of April, 1782, and now in the hands of Robert Craig, in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county aforeſaid, without any aſſignment whatſoever; for as the ſubſcriber has other contracts and agreements againſt him the ſaid Michael Montgomery, he intends to diſpute payment of ſaid bond by law. JAMES LYON. †

[*Advertiſements omitted this Week will be in our next.*]

CAMBRIDGE, June 15.

[The following infamous Proclamation has been handed about here, and is now re-printed to satisfy the curiosity of the Public.]

By his Excellency the Hon. THOMAS GAGE, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's province of Massachusetts-Bay, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infatuated multitudes, who have long suffered themselves to be conducted by certain well known incendiaries and traitors, in a fatal progression of crimes, against the constitutional authority of the State, have at length proceeded to avowed rebellion; and the good effects which were expected to arise from the patience and lenity of the King's government, have been often frustrated, and are now rendered hopeless, by the influence of the same evil counsels; it only remains for those who are entrusted with supreme rule, as well for the punishment of the guilty, as the protection of the well-affected, to prove they do not bear the sword in vain.

The infringements which have been committed upon the most sacred rights of the Crown and people of Great-Britain, are too many to enumerate on one side, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people who have been witnesses of the late transactions, in this and the neighbouring provinces, will find upon a transient review, marks of premeditation and conspiracy that would justify the fullness of chastisement: And even those who are least acquainted with facts cannot fail to receive a just impression of their enormity, in proportion as they discover the arts and assiduity by which they have been fallified or concealed. The authors of the present unnatural revolt, never daring to trust their cause or their actions to the judgment of an impartial public, or even to the dispassionate reflection of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief confidence in the suppression of truth; and while indefatigable and shameless pains have been taken to obstruct every appeal to the real interest of the people of America, the grossest forgeries, calumnies and absurdities that ever insulted human understanding, have been imposed upon their credulity. The press, that distinguished appendage of public liberty, and when fairly and impartially employed its best support, has been invariably prostituted to the most contrary purposes; the animated language of ancient and virtuous times, calculated to vindicate and promote the just rights and interest of mankind, have been applied to countenance the most abandoned violation of those sacred blessings; and not only from the flagitious prints, but from the popular harrangues of the times, men have been taught to depend upon activity in treason, for the security of their persons and properties; till, to compleat the horrid profanation of terms and of ideas, the name of God has been introduced in the pulpits to excite and justify devastation and massacre.

The minds of men having been thus gradually prepared for the worst extremities, a number of armed persons, to the amount of many thousands, assembled on the 19th of April last, and from behind walls, and lurking holes, attacked a detachment of the King's troops, who not expecting so consummate an act of phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made use of their arms only in their own defence. Since that period the rebels, deriving confidence from impunity, have added insult to outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's ships and subjects, with cannon and small arms, have possessed the roads, and other communications by which the town of Boston was supplied with provisions; and with a preposterous parade of military arrangement, they affect to hold the army besieged; while part of their body make daily and indiscriminate invasions upon private property, and with a wantonness of cruelty ever incident to lawless tumult, carry depredation and distress wherever they turn their steps. The actions of the 19th of April are of such notoriety, as must baffle all attempts to contradict them, and the flames of buildings and other property from the islands, and adjacent country, for some weeks past, spread a melancholy confirmation of the subsequent assertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myself of the last effort within the bounds of my duty, to spare the effusion of blood; to offer, and I do hereby, in His Majesty's name, offer and promise his most gracious pardon to all persons who shall forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable subjects, excepting only from the benefit of such pardon *Samuel Adams* and *John Hancock*, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment.

And to the end that no person within the limits of this proffered mercy, may plead ignorance of the consequences of refusing it, I, by these presents, proclaim not only the persons above named and excepted, but also all their adherents, associates and abettors, meaning to comprehend in those terms, all and every person and persons, of what class, denomination or description soever, who have appeared in arms against the King's government, and shall not lay down the same as aforementioned; and likewise all such as shall so take arms after the date hereof, or who shall in any wise protect or conceal such offenders, or assist them with money, provision, cattle, arms, ammunition, carriages, or any other necessaries for subsistence or offence; or shall hold secret correspondence with them by letter, message, signal, or otherwise, to be rebels and traitors, and as such to be treated.

And whereas, during the continuance of the present unnatural rebellion, justice cannot be administered by the common law of the land, the course whereof has for a long time past been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted; from whence results a necessity for using and exercising the Law Martial; I have therefore thought fit, by the authority vested in me, by the royal charter to this province, to publish, and I do hereby publish, proclaim and order the use and exercise of the Law Martial, within and throughout this province, for so long time as the present unhappy occasion shall necessarily require; whereof all persons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves, as well to maintain order and regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of the province, as to resist, or encounter and subdue the rebels and traitors above described, by such as shall be called upon for those purposes.

To these inevitable, but I trust salutary measures, it is a far more pleasing part of duty, to add the assurances of protection and support to all, who, in so trying a crisis, shall manifest their allegiance to the King, and affection to the parent state. So that such persons as may have been intimidated to quit their habitations in the course of this alarm, may return to their respective callings and professions; and stand distinct and separate from the parricides of the constitution, till God in his mercy shall restore to his creatures, in this distracted land, that system of happiness from which they have been seduced, the religion of peace, and liberty founded upon law.

GIVEN at Boston, this twelfth day of June, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majesty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, 1775.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THO's FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

GOD Save the KING.

PHILADELPHIA.

We are requested to publish the following.

MY LORD,

I BEG the favour of your Lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present situation.

Your Lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy disputes with our American Colonies.

The King is too just and too generous not to believe, that the votes I have given in Parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I haxe erred or not, the course of future events must determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of such duplicity, as to be any way concerned in enforcing those measures, of which I have so publicly and solemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, the esteem and favourable opinion of my Sovereign.

My request therefore to your Lordship is this, that after having laid these circumstances before the King, you will assure his Majesty, that he has not a subject who is more ready than I am, with the utmost chearfulness, to sacrifice his life and fortune, in support of the safety, honour and dignity of his Majesty's crown and person. But the very same principles which have inspired me with these unalterable sentiments of duty and affection to his Majesty, will not suffer me to be instrumental in depriving any part of his people of those liberties, which form the best security for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience, consent to bear arms against my fellow-subjects in America, in what to my weak discernment is not a clear cause; and as it seems now to be finally resolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American service, I desire your Lordship to lay me in the most dutiful manner at his Majesty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your Lordship will also be so obliging to entreat, that as I wave what the custom of the service would entitle me to, the right of selling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve his Majesty and my country in that way, in which alone, I can expect to serve them with any degree of effect.

Your Lordship will easily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being necessitated to quit the military profession, which has been that of my ancestors for many generations, to which I have been bred almost from my infancy, to which I have devoted the study of my life, and to perfect myself in which, I have sought instruction and service in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the last moment, lest any wrong construction should be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the purest motives: I complain of nothing, I love my profession, and should think it highly blameable to quit any course of life, in which I might be useful to the public, so long as my constitutional principles, and my notions of honour permitted me to continue in it. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
Adelphi Buildings, And most humble servant,
April 12, 1775. EFFINGHAM.

Lord BARRINGTON, *Secretary at War.*

West-Nallowfield, Chester County, Sixth-Month 12, 1775.

GOAL KEEPERS ARE DESIRED TO TAKE NOTICE, That there will be without doubt, if there be not already, committed to some of your custodies, a certain lad, named JOHN COFFEE, about 18 years of age, sandy coloured bushy hair, of a pale down look, when examined; took with him a good blue coat, without lining, striped cotton and linen lappelled jacket, said coat and jacket both too big for him, had also good linen shirt and trowsers, half-worn shoes, a good hat, and a silk handkerchief. He is a noted runaway, has been a considerable time in the country, and is acquainted with many parts of it, has had several masters. He was brought out of Chester goal, the 4th instant, with an iron collar about his neck, and next morning absconded himself again, with the same on, but probably may get assistance to take it off; he is frequently taken up, and makes it his practice to change his own name and his master's in a very deceiving manner. ANDREW MOORE. ¶

Hopewell Forge, Lancaster County, June 21, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in Lancaster county, on the night of the 19th instant, an Irish servant man, named *John Ryon*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slender made, knock kneed, smooth faced, has black curled hair. The said servant has stolen and taken with him sundry clothes, viz. a superfine brown broadcloth coat, with mohair buttons at the cuffs and pockets, is somewhat remarkable for its being originally a sea green, and the brown colour not well dyed, two waistcoats, the one of scarlet cloth with mohair buttons, and the other of silk and cotton striped, a pair of white ticking breeches, a pair of ribbed cotton stockings, a fine linen shirt, a brown Barcelona silk handkerchief with green borders, a coarse shirt and trowsers, made of Russia sheeting, strong shoes, with Pinchbeck buckles. It is supposed he has also stolen and taken with him a good beaver hat, with a silver lace band and buckle. Whoever apprehends and secures said servant, so that his masters may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CURTIS and PETER GRUBB. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 18th of this instant June, from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, a Negroe man, named Christopher, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty large bodied, with small legs and big feet; had on, when he went away, a nankeen coatee and breeches of the same, an old fine shirt, thread stockings, and old shoes, with one white metal buckle, and the other square steel, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC TAYLOR. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 19th inst. from the subscriber, living in Trenton, West-Jersey, an Irish servant man, named *James Libo*, about 20 years of age; had on, when he went away, a redish brown coat and jacket, with mohair buttons, near the colour of the cloth, 1 check and 1 ozenbrig shirt, white ticken breeches; he has just cut off his hair and got a wig much weather beaten, and is freckled in his face; he has been seen up the river Delaware, at Daniel M'Donnald's, the Tuesday after he run away; he was advertised as gone in company with *John Kennedy*, a run away the same time, but he is come home again. It is supposed he will make towards Sussex or Brunswick, and will get to work, as he has no money with him. Whoever takes up the above *James Libo*, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by SAMUEL HENRY. ¶ *June* 21, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, a servant man, named John Doherty, bred in the north of Ireland, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has black hair, smooth face, a bashful countenance, familiar and simple in conversation; had on an old felt hat, old mixt bearskin coat, old spotted flannel waistcoat, old white shirt and trowsers, old shoes with strings. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN PEDEN.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Penn's-Neck, Salem county, on the 16th instant, a Scotch servant man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a thick well set fellow, about 30 years of age, of a sandy complexion, his beard alm st red; he understands the exercise well, and intends to pass for one of Gage's deserters, or for a man of war's man, that he may meet with friends, but it is well known that he would rather be a foe to this country, if he could; had on, and took with him, one tow and linen shirt, tow trowsers, one light coloured twilled jacket, much worn but not patched, also a half-worn hat, with a small brim; the said servant's name is James Dick, *but he has run away before and always changes his name, so that it is probable he has changed it now. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Maj sty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have* FOUR DOLLARS, *and reasonable charges, paid by*

June 21, 1775. || THOMAS CARNEY, junior.

Bedford County, June, 1775.

NOW in the possession of the subscribers, the following STRAYS, viz. A dark bay MARE, about 12 hands high, 5 years old, a small star in her forehead, no brand to be seen, trots all. Taken up and entered by James Anderson, of Bedford township, January 24 1775.

A grey HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, trots all, no brand, some saddle marks. Taken up and entered by John Grig, of Bedford township.

A dark brown MARE, no brand nor ear-mark, a little white on her off hind foot, about 5 years old, and about 13¼ hands high, trots and paces. Taken up by Peter Smith, Jan. 29.

A dark brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, a star in his face, and snip, his right hind foot white, about 7 years old, trots all. Taken up by George Picke, of Bethel township, February 10.

A dark brown MARE, about 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock N. C. a star in her face, some saddle marks, about 12 hands high, the near hind foot white. Also a dark brown MARE, about 15 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock M. blind of one eye. Both taken up and entered by George Cook, of Cumberland township.

A black MARE, has a bright star in her face, her right hind foot and pastern white, about 15 hands high, one small saddle spot on her shoulder, trots all. Taken up and entered by Richard Long, of Hopewell township, February 11.

A light grey HORSE, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock E. S. Taken up and entered by Obadiah Stillwell, of Bethel township.

A black MARE, about 7 years old, branded on the shoulder H. R. about 12 hands high, trots all. Taken up by Henry Amerrine, of Colerain township, March 22.

A bay HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the cushion I. S. in a circle, and on the near shoulder E, a piece off the near ear, about 13 hands high. Taken up by John Pursley, of Turkeyfoot township, April 11.

An old bay MARE, supposed to be about 18 years old, branded on the thigh I. B. about 13 hands high. Taken up by Philip Wagerly, of Brothers Valley township, April 3.

A sorrel MARE, about 14 years old, white face, branded S, some saddle marks, 12 hands high, paces and trots. Taken up by James Culberson, of Cumberland township.

A black MARE, about 13¼ hands high, 8 years old, branded E. H. a small star in her face, trots all. Taken up by Andrew Man, of Bethel township.

A bay HORSE, about 12 hands high, 5 years old, branded M. S. trots all. Taken up by John Walter, of Brothers Valley township, May 10.

A roan MARE, about 14 hands high, 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder PN in one, trots all. Taken up by Jacob Keble.

The owners of the above Horses are desired to appear, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be exposed to sale, as the law directs, by GEORGE WOODS, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, and FREDERICK NAGLE, Rangers.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold," and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
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